REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,489.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 8	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Rutnagherry 9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla 9	,, Galle	18
,, Goa 10	,, Nerapatam	21
,, Carwar 10	,, Madras	23
,, Mangalore 11	,, Coconada	25
,, Cannanore 12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Buddagherry 12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Tellicherry 12	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Calicut 13	,, False Point	28
,, Beypore 13		March.
,, Cochin 14	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
,, Alleppy 14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,428 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 14	Leave BUSHEH	3
,, Kurrachee 18	Arrive Fao	5
,, Guadur 19	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat 21	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas 23	,, Linga	12
,, Linga 25	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire 27	,, Muscat	16
,, Kuweit 27	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao ..... March 1	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHEH 2	,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 Tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, about the 8th February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,787 tons, and other Steamers to follow.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1819 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, especially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
,, Suez	£30
,, Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

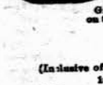
For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	£7
Suez	26	.....	22	8
Port Said	28	.....	24	9
Alexandria	29	.....	25	9–10
Messina	50	.....	34	14
Naples	50	.....	34	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)...	52	.....	35	14–10

Including Wine. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. COLOMBO, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for my inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

Agent S. S. Colombo.

5th February 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons.	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	2,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;

CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;

WINES ; LIQUEURS ;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, BELLA VISTA, the residence at Mahabhshwar of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, late Governor of Bombay. For particulars of Sale apply at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, Solicitors to the Vendor.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhaskar Keswajee Mohoday, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of charoo Janoojee Vulvaiker Bhundary, the mortgagor, the undermentioned Landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Pasendarees land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Munguiwady, in the sub-district of Bhoiksewar, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and bounded on the east by cart passage, on the west by burial ground of Bohras, on the north by a house of Sucearam Morabe, and on the south by burial ground of Mahomedans.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, a first-class full toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature billiard table, chromed lithographs, engravings, &c., at the "Castle Dangerous," No. 165, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by D. S. KEMP, Esq., whose family has left for England, to sell by Public Auction, at the above Residence THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, the whole of his household furniture, &c., the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks, hotwater, luncheon and curry dishes, tea and coffee services, ice pitchers, salvers, biscuit box, cruet, breakfast, and pickle stands, egg frames, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., best steel table cutlery by Mapin Brothers, and handsomely carved neat blackwood furniture, viz. drawing-room, dining semi-circular pier, side, dressing and washing tables, an English-made rosewood table, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, reclining, a mand without arm chairs, teapoys, bookstands, almyra, clothes pr s, glasses, brush waiter, large four-post bedstead, child's cradle, camp cots, illustrate cosmolithographs and engravings, a first class full-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., complete, fancy flower vases, table o naments, figures, sc cens, wardrobe, baby cot, bath-room furnitu e, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The Property of a Gentleman—

A Goojrat cow with calf near the p riod of delivering, used to give 4 seers milk per day ; very quiet.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

3 cases White Muslins.
2 cases White Cambrics.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dhotie's.
2 cases superior Dolls.
2 cases assorted Glassware.

On account and at the risk of the underwriter, ex Steamer St. Olaf,

J S E	}	9-2—1 Case Cabin Lamps.
J E		
J S E	}	988—1 Case Buttons.
J N		

An Invoice of 10 cases of superior Looking Glasses and Pictures of various patterns.

SALE OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT PLANTS.

On SUNDAY, 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Bazaar, Esplanade, at 8 A.M., by order of owner to close account in packages, consisting of mango, lemon, orange, pomplemus, cocoa, China trees, white and red grapes, English trees, American apples, walnuts, almond, pomegranate, nutmeg, assorted fruit tree, Poona figs, and a great variety of flower trees and plants.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1873.

EIGHTH REPRESENTATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

AND

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

BY MAKING YOUR

PURCHASES

AT

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION,

15, MEADOW STREET.

POSITIVELY

THE

LAST FORTNIGHT

FOR

THIS SEASON.

S. S. "ORLANDO."

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK before NOON on MONDAY, 10TH February.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

DINSHAWJEE PESTONJEE, Successor to late JEHANGEERJEE EDULJEE, Watch Maker, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public, and begs to inform them that he has kept the old Watch-making Establishment, under the Name and Style of late Jehangeerjee Eduljee, the late partner of Jamshedjee Muncherjee, Watch Maker of Meadow Street, where all varieties of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., are cleaned and repaired at moderate charges, and are guaranteed for one year. Testimonials to be seen at the Shop, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS to BOMBAY issued at any Station on this Railway from the 13th to the 27th instant, inclusive, will be AVAILABLE for a FORTNIGHT, including the DAYS of ISSUE and RETURN.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHELSTANE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

KING & Co.,

Agents S.S. Athelstane.

7th February 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 613 of 1872.

NAVAZBAI, Widow of the late Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, and ARDASEER HORMUSJEE DODHEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALCACA, a Parsee, residing at Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ; and NOWROSJEE HORMUSJEE, also a Parsee, residing at Modykhana Street aforesaid ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of December 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner for Taking Accounts of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1873, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Navazbai, widow of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, and Ardaseer Hormusjee Dodhee and the above-named Cursetjee Dossabhoy Lalcaca and Nowrosjee Hormusjee Dodhee, the Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the said Nusserwanjee Framjee Dodhee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, and messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six Square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same little more or le s), and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Mody Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khusroo Merwan Branee and now of Jehangir Rattonjee Barocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nusserwanjee Framjee and and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Nowrosjee Hormusjee Dodhee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attornies for the abovenamed Defendant Cursetjee Dossabhoy Lalcaca, or at the Office of Mr. GHANDIBHOY J. MODY, Attorney for the abovenamed Plaintiffs.—Dated this 30th day of January 1873

C. P. COOPER,

Acting Commissioner.

By Appointment.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Sherries.

Cash	at per dozen	Credit
Rs. 18, 22-8, 26, 28, 34, 38.		Rs. 20, 23, 29, 31, 38, 42.

Ports.

Rs. 18, 27.	Rs. 20, 30.

Clarets.

Rs. 11, 14-8, 20, 25, 30.	Rs. 12-8, 16, 22-8, 28, 34

Burgundies.

Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21-8, 22-8, 27.	Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 30.

Sauternes.

Rs. 20, 22-8, 30.	Rs. 22-8, 25, 30.

Sparkling Wines.

(Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.)

Rs. 27, 32, 35, 38, 40.	Rs. 30, 36, 40, 42, 44.

Still Rhenish Wines.

(Hocks and Moselles.)

Rs. 15, 20, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 36.	Rs. 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 36, 40.

Superior Cognac Brandies.

(of our own and other brands.)

Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 33.	Rs. 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37

LONDON AND HOLLANDS GINS.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. IRISH WHISKEY.

BASS'S ALE ; & DUBLIN STOUT.

Agents for the celebrated bottling of M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

Detailed priced lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH CURT.

Suit No. 2454 1872.

PRAGJEE DHUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at No. 50 Jugtun Kika Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

COOVERBAI, widow of Nursey's Gopaldas, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant, of Bombay, residing at Cawa Jee Patell Tank Street, without the Fort. Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 17th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 28th day of January last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Cawasjee Patell Road (near Cawasjee Patell Tank), in the Bhoiksewar District, outside the Fort, Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the said Cawasjee Patell Street, on or towards the south by the house of Moroba Juggonath, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Mahajun of the Lowana caste, and on or towards the north by the property of Narayen Ballajee, at present in the occupation of the said Cooverbai, widow, the Defendant herein, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,216-3-1 for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of said Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the above-specified property.

25 per cent depo-it money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th February 1873.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1873.

MR. & MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY SUPPORTED BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Production for the 1st time in India of the Great Sensation Play

THE BELLS,

OR THE

POLISH JEW,

As played at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, for 151 Consecutive Nights.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,

AND

THRILLING SENSATION SCENES.

The Performance to conclude with the Screaming Farce, GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

FIRMS or Individuals wishing to ADVERTISE in the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the BOMBAY EXHIBITION are requested to communicate at once with the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Education Society's Press.

C. BANKS,

Superintendent, B. E. S. Press.

6th February 1873.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, back of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DECRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,

Bombay Trades' Protection, Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above), or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR 130 MEDIUM-SIZED WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 130 medium-sized WAGONS, the iron work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to the applicant.

Per one tendering must specify the price per WAGON, delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Medium-sized Wagons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 4,000, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th February 1873.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,

5, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

MESSRS. DECRUZ, CORREYA AND Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CLARK.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 200 Grant Road, near London Hotel.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Wanted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	2814	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	252
.....	£20	10 9 1-2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
8,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
504	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,700 x
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,015 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	1,000	all	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning	950
800	2,500	all	100 p.a	Oriental	2,880
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	225 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	7,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	2,050
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,450
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co	995
200	1,000	all	200 p.s	Frenel Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydr.ulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	160
200	400	350	125 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co	612½
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Reasoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co	965
160	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	825
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
60,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.s.	Treacher & Co	455
1,000	250	all	40 p.s	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	524

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Rise	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st February 1873.

	Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,60,558	3	9
Merchandize		4,40 261	7	2
Electric Telegraph		923	10	0
Municipal Trains, &c		650	0	0
	Total Rs.	6,02,343	4	11
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	Total Rs.	5,00,012	3	6
	Increase Rs.	1,02,331	1	5

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet, with prices weaker. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yards	7 lbs.	Rs.	4	12	6 to Rs.	4	13	6
"	"	40	"	39	"	8¼	"	"	5	10	0 to "	5	11	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	7	"	"	5	2	0 to "	5	3	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8	"	"	5	12	6 to "	5	13	0
Mad'pollams		24	"	3	"		"	"	2	2	9 to "	2	3	3
" Printers		26	"	30	"	3	"	"	2	6	6			

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4 4 6
500 " "	40	"	39	"	6 "	"	4 4 6
1,000 " "	43	"	19	"	8¼ "	"	5 5 0
500 " "	40	"	39	"	7 "	"	4 12 6
1,500 " Mad'pollam(| ")	32	"	24	"	3 "	"	2 3 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with declining. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	New Nugger	(Ready)	at Rs. 235
25 "	" Agra	"	at " 155
25 "	" "	"	at " 150
50 "	" Broach M. G. (1Month)		at " 268 F.P.B.
10 "	" " "	(Ready)	at " 270
30 "	" Oomrawuttee	"	at " 243 F.P.B.
25 "	Old Dholleras	"	at " 206
25 "	" Compta	"	at " 205

Our closing figures are as f llows :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 237	to Rs. 238
" Akote "	at " 242	to " 243
" Hinganghaut "	at " 281	to " 283
" Broach "	at " 269	to " 270
" Dholleras (May delivery)	at " 231	to " 232

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Yes or		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 10s.
Liverpool		£3 15s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Hindoostan (s)	Roskell	Suez, Jan. 24.
7	Athelstane (s)	Barrie	Liverpool, Dec. 22.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeil	Carwar, Feb. 5.
	North Tyne (s)	Wadlow	Shields, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Veera Luchmy	Marks	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nicera, Coburn, to Aden and Jeddah.
Steamer Bangalore, Burne, to Australia, &c.
Ship City of Brussels, Rhett, to Akyab.

The steamer Elphinstone was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23 Dupleix, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
24 Malabar, H M's T S, Sicleran, from Rangoon.
24 Pekin, ss, Barlow, from Suez, with mail.
24 Danube, ss, Hopkins, from Liverpool.
24 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Suez, with mail.
25 Dunedin, ship, Laren, from Cardiff.
27 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Bombay, with mails.
28 Rolf, ss, Arbo, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23 Amazon, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
24 Danube, ss, Hopkins, to China.
24 Pekin, ss, Barlow, to Calcutta, with mail.
25 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay, with mail.
25 John Ericsson, barque, Steinmetz, to Akyab.
25 Malabar, H M's T S, Sullivan, to Portsmouth.
26 Quarter, ss, Haye, to Rangoon.
27 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Suez, with mail.
27 Dalhousie, B M, ss, Warner, to Bombay.
28 Rolf, ss, Arbo, to Rangoon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 1 Kwangtung, B M, ss, Elton, from Maccalla.
Jan. 21 Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta, bound for Jeddah.
21 Whitburn, ss, Cossup, from Newcastle, bound for Bombay.
23 Abydos, ss, Cumming, from London, bound for Cochin.
23 Dupleix, ss, Baron, from Mauritius, bound for Mauritius.
25 Dunedin, ship, Laren, from Cardiff.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST vis THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail
Hidalgo	1639	Calcutta	Jan. 15
Urbino	1535	Bombay	Jan. 15
Gresham	1630	Bombay	Jan. 15
Sjaelland	1310	Bombay	Jan. 15
Atalanta	1478	Bombay	Jan. 15
Violet	—	Bombay	Jan. 15
Sal well	1815	Bombay	Jan. 17
Deccan	3128	Bombay	Jan. 18
Colombo	2800	Calcutta	Jan. 20
City of Poona	2330	Calcutta	Jan. 20
Agra	1530	Calcutta	Jan. 23
Wyberton	1117	Batavia	Jan. 28
Viceroy	2477	Colombo	Jan. 30
Virago	1800	Bombay	Jan. 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Parana, 34 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 60 boxes candles, 8 cases toys, and 1 case cologne water, Manockjee Burjorjee Setna.
Mofussilite, 25 drums linseed oil, Jeewajee Heptoola.
Orlando s, 9 cases looking glass, Munjee Canjee.
Colombo s, 33 packages papers, S. A. Noordin.
Red Gauntlet s, 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Lady Allan, 200 cwts coir yarn, Goculdass Velljee.
Timor s, 509 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 cwts. galls, Premjee Runchordass; 58 cwts coir yarn, Soonderjee Padumsee; 105 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 900 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Chapsee Essir; 111 bales cotton, H. Bonanjee, Touche and Co.; 259 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Celia s, 71 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund; 125 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 72 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
South Tyne s, 560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Ramputtab Ramdew; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 257 bales cotton, Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, J. C. Barbhy and Co.
Orlando s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 16 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Timavo s, 700 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.; 31 bales wool, Carsondas Nensey; 630 packages wet dates, Finlay, Scott and Co; 430 cwts coir yarn, Lallbhoy Vullubhoy; 36 bales wool, J. C. Yajnick.
El King s, 163 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Redeswater s, 22 cwts coir yarn, Nusserwanjee Jehangir.
Hotton s, 150 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford s, 125 cwts coir yarn, Goculdass Velljee; 1 bale carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 23 bales hides and skins, Munjee Caye Bowa Cassim and Co.; 11 cases fishmaws, and 22 cwts horns, Gowalchund Sonjee; 19 cases gum, Arzan Narpall; 165 cwts cocoanut oil, Ramdass Nathoo; 17½ cwts. chundroose, Narronjee Damodar; 7 bales hides, Meledina Veerjee; 5 bales hides, Fazal Mahomed Dama; 4 bales hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 36 bales skins, C. M. Mahomed Cadersally and Co.; 520 bundles galls, and 3 bundles nux vomica, Mejjee Joewan; 5 cases peacock feathers, and 4 cases fishmaws, F. M. Dama; 6 cases fishmaws, and 57 cwts deer horns, M. Dama; 1 bundle shells, H. M. Huskul; 20 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 800 bundles galls, T. Dossamull; 1 package tortoise shells, H. B. Huskul.
Tanjore s, 166 pieces and 1 bundle teeth, C. Allcobhoy.
Carlaverock s, 5 cases wax, C. Nanjee; 4 cases fishmaws, S. Moladina; 10 cases M. of P. shells, C. Nanjee; 17 cases M. of P. shells, S. Moladina.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s, 97 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 119 bales cotton, H. E. Ellias; 103 bales cotton, Vurjevurdass Vulubdass; 12 chests opium, Gunesdass Goculdass; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.; 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjeshaw and Co.; 23 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 200 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 3 bundles E. teeth, and 10 bundles deer horns, J. Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, S. Nusserwanjee Tehatee; 61 chests opium, E. D Sassoon; 15 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; ½ chest opium, Futtabhoy Ameejeebhoy; 119 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 77 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 80 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee; 10 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 178 packages olibanum, Byramjee Sorabjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s, 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjeshaw and Co.; 24 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 4 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee; 15 chests opium, N. Nowrungroy; 8 chests opium, Ramchund Jaychund; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 21 chests opium, Terachund Sitteram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Mockler, Captain, 5th Regiment N. I., on duty from Aden.
Chamber, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Eadie, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Mount Meer.
Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkote.

FEBRUARY 7.

Hope, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES —FEBRUARY 7.

McDiarmid, Lieutenant, Imperial R. E., on duty, to Jacobabad, Sind.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Sholapore.
Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 4.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Collector and Mag of Kurnool, for two years, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. J. Kelsall, Acting Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. John Reid Daniel, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magr of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr. McWebster on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Sewell, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Best on other duty, or until furthers.

Mr. David Buck, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madalur during the employment of Mr. H Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 11	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TERACHEE & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—February 1st, at Bath, the wife of T. B. Ferguson, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ARNOTT—January 14th, at Glasgow, Mary Anne, widow of the late Dr. John Arnott, Bengal Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SARGEAUNT—February 7th, at Bombay, the wife of R. A. Sargeaunt, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—January 29th, at Monghyr, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

RENNIE—February 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Rennie, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—February 2nd, at 13, Russell Street, the Hon'ble H. V. Bayley, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 56 year.

HOWARD—February 3rd, at Agra, of croup, William Conrad, the dearly beloved child of William and Margaret Howard, of Jeypore, aged 3 years and 4 months.

REGHELINI—February 3rd, at Jessore, Charles Joseph, the beloved son of Joseph and Caroline Reghelini, aged 7 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

WE must decline publishing the letter of "One Interested," it being no part of our duty to assist people in appearing absurd

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

THE precis of the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament, which will be found in our telegraphic intelligence of to-day, and which we issued in an Extra yesterday, does not call for much remark. No special light is thrown by it on Sir Bartle Frere's Mission or on his proceedings; but the mention of that Mission in the Speech from the Throne evinces the interest which is taken in it and the importance which is attached to it in England. The awards at Geneva and in the San Juan case are referred to delicately as rather irritating subjects ought always to be; and it will be seen that the rise in the price of important commodities at home, of which we have heard so much of late, has also called for remark. The most important part of the Speech, however, is that relating to Russia, which is well calculated to allay any apprehensions which may have been excited by the telegram on the new Central Asian Army of Russia which was lately received in Bombay. In commenting on that telegram we said, "it has been put in a very "sensational form, and there is not much real "cause for alarm." Almost precisely the same language seems to have been used in regard to it by Earl Granville in the House of Lords, as may be seen from the telegraphic account of the discussion on the Central Asian Question; and Her Majesty Speech seems even to hold out a hope that some definite arrangement may be come to between England and Russia in regard to Afghanistan.

OUR private information from Zanzibar comes up to the 18th of last month, and contains matter which will be of much interest to the public. On the 12th of January H. M. S. Enchantress entered Zanzibar harbour, having on board Sir Bartle Frere and the members of his personal suite, namely, Captain Fairfax, R.N., Naval Attaché; Major C. B. Evans Smith, Private Secretary and Military Attaché; Mr. Hill of the Foreign Office, Attaché for the Foreign Office; Mr. Grey, India Office Attaché; Mr. Frere, Sir Bartle's son; and last, not least, the Rev. George Percy Badger, the accomplished Arabic scholar. The Enchantress came into harbour at 7 P.M., immediately after sunset, and so was not saluted till next morning, when the Glasgow, Briton, and Daphne manned yards and saluted the Envoy's flag with fifteen guns. Shortly after daybreak the Punjab, with Colonel Pelly, the Kazi Shahabudin, late Dewan of the Rao of Kutch, and Lieutenant Cameron and Dr. Dolin, members of the Livingstone Relief Expedition, also came into harbour.

On the afternoon of the 13th, Sir Bartle Frere, in full uniform and attended by his personal staff, the Admiral and his staff, the Captain of the American sloop-of-war Yantic, and fifty naval officers in full uniform, went to the Sultan's palace to deliver letters to him from the Queen, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Lord Northbrook, and Sir Philip Wodehouse. The Sultan came thirty yards from his palace to meet Sir Bartle Frere; a salute was fired from the shore and from the flagship as he shook hands with the Envoy, and the letters, of which the latter was the bearer, were presented with great ceremony. The next day, after Sir Bartle had returned a visit from the Admiral, the Sultan visited His Excellency on board the Enchantress, and was received with all the honours which are paid to European crowned heads, a royal salute being fired, the yards manned, and all the boats of the fleet, including the Admiral's own barge, under Captain Jones of the Glasgow, being sent to receive him and to escort him back. On boarding the steamer he was received by the Envoy at the steps and by a guard of honour.

So much for the ceremonial and complimentary preliminaries. On the following day, the 15th January, the articles of the proposed new Treaty were sent to him through the Rev. Percy Badger, who was then residing on shore, being engaged in giving the necessary explanations and combating, with all his eloquence and fluent (whether or not classical) Arabic, the objections which were raised. The Sultan is surrounded by interested and prejudiced advisers, who wish to make him believe that the outcry in England against the slave-trade arises out of a mere temporary excitement and will die away in time, even if no measures are taken to put an end to the infamous but lucrative traffic. Consequently it is expected that the Sultan will show much opposition at first, and as yet it is difficult to say how he may act. Naturally enough, his Arab Chiefs will object to anything which must close the sources of their slave labour and their influence is very great.

Trade at Zanzibar is quite paralysed pending the result of the mission, but the merchants are beginning to awaken to the advantages of the regular monthly steam communication, and it is satisfactory to learn that, on its last trip, the mail steamer managed to make the expense of its voyage. She is to take twenty tons of ivory, at a very high freight, on her next run to Aden, and Bisho Iver goes home in her.

Notwithstanding public indignation in Europe, the slave-market in the city of Zanzibar is still flourishing. From 200 to 300 slaves are exposed there every day and dhows laden with slaves at Kilwa, during the time when it is legal for them to do so continually run in and discharge their cargoes on the beach. All the English men-of-war in harbour had a slaver prize lying alongside of them when the Mission arrived at Zanzibar; and the slave-trade on the coast is believed to be as active as ever.

The American sloop-of-war, the Yantic, has been sent to Zanzibar with orders to her Captain to co-operate with Sir Bartle Frere's Mission in every possible way. We do not know of a single special correspondent being sent to Zanzibar at the present juncture by any of our English or Indian contemporaries, but it says a good deal for the enterprise of the American Press that when this sloop-of-war came to Zanzibar it brought with it no less than three special correspondents, not to speak of the Captain's Secretary, who is a special correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The Yantic was to leave Zanzibar a few days after the mail left, but we do not know what was to be its destination. Probably it would visit or approach some of the ports on the coast. It was rumoured in Zanzibar that Mr. Bennett of the *New York Herald* had telegraphed out to his special correspondent directing him to give an entertainment to the Mission "quite regardless of expense!" A grand dinner was to have been given on the afternoon of the 18th, and at the Prussian hour of 3-30 P.M. by the Sultan to Sir Bartle Frere and fifty other gentlemen.

One very interesting piece of information we are enabled to give is that the Livingstone Relief Expedition hope to start from Bagamoyo not later than the 18th of this February, so as to avoid the rainy season on the coast. All the accounts from the interior represent a very disturbed state of affairs, and it seems that the Arabs sent by the Sultan to fight with the Chief Mirambo have been defeated.

The health of the special Mission and of the officers and crew of Her Majesty's squadron at Zanzibar was satisfactory. The weather was very hot and oppressive during the day, but was relieved by a cool breeze at night. Extraordinary thunderstorms and lightning were observed at Zanzibar and on the coast of the mainland in the first part of last month. The island of Zanzibar is still in a pitiable state from the effects of the late cyclone; and the cocoanut trees, from the crop of which so much was expected, have suffered so severely, that though the nuts are outwardly formed perfectly, there is nothing inside of them.

It appears evident that no effect has been produced in Zanzibar by the exposures which have been made of the atrocities of the slave-trade, though it is well known that the advisers of the Sultan keep themselves well acquainted with what appears in the Indian and English Press in regard to Zanzibar. Like some other people not so far off as Zanzibar, it is to be feared that nothing will have any effect upon them except *a posteriori* methods of reasoning; and a remarkable instance occurred at Zanzibar, two days before the mail left, of the reckless and atrocious cruelty with which the slave-trade is still carried on in that island. It might have been imagined that the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere and the presence of his Mission would have led to some concealment of at least the more revolting features of the slave-trade. So far, however, from this being the case as yet, on the 15th of January the following incident happened. It is quite legal, when certain conditions are observed, to import slaves from the mainland into Zanzibar, and a dhow arriving with a legal cargo of that kind composed of forty slaves, two of them were left to die on the beach, being so wretchedly ill that the owners did not think it worth while paying the small Custom House duty upon them; but these two unfortunates were taken charge of by the French Catholic Mission. A still more important and shocking fact in connection with this particular dhow is that the forty slaves which were landed from it at Zanzibar were all that remained of eighty slaves which had been shipped at Kilwa. The other forty had died of disease and starvation *en route*, and had become food for sharks. The only traffic in slaves which is legal at Zanzibar has been allowed by us under the special plea that it is a traffic in domestic slaves; and the above is a fine specimen of the tender manner in which the Zanzibarites deal with their "domestics" under the very eyes of a Mission sent to arrange the means of putting an end to the traffic in

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

HASSAN ABDUL 7TH FEB., 8-49 P.M.

General Macdonnell drove General McMurdo back twelve miles. Defence is now two miles from Ka'a-ka-serai. Considerable loss on both sides. The attacking side claims a great victory.

LAWRENCEPORE, 1ST FEBRUARY.

The result of the Commander-in-Chief's inspection of the relative positions of the contending forces yesterday determined His Excellency to stop further fighting, and both divisions have been ordered to return to their respective standing camps. This evening the umpires of either side give in their reports, when it is trusted the final decision will be published. Although somewhat disappointing that the right of the attack were not allowed to prove whether they could or could not attain their object, viz., to bring guns to bear on the bridge over the Indus at Attock within 1,500 yards, still perhaps it was better that further proceedings were stopped, as without risking any more too hostile collisions between Sir Charles Brownlow's Brigade, the right of the attack, and Colonel Hume's Brigade, the left of the defence, a pretty fair conclusion can be arrived at, as to whether the former could or could not be stopped by the latter from making their point.

The astonishing discrepancies between the result of battles as described in the despatches of the Generals on opposite sides, which are matters of history, are easily understood, and amusingly illustrated by hearing from the officers of General Tombs' and General Macdonnell's armies a full, true, and correct (?) account of the whole thing. To commence with: General Tombs, with praiseworthy assurance, claims the fort of Attock, on the plea that a miserable two hundred men, which is all he will allow to be garrisoning the place, could not be for an instant supposed to be able to resist his right Brigade under Sir Charles Brownhow. When, however, it turns out that there are nearer eight than two hundred men in Attock, affairs assume a slightly different aspect.

From the excitable temperament of the class of men composing our frontier regiments all assaults of positions and the risk of meeting at too close quarters have to be avoided; as it is, Greek having met Greek, the unfortunate occurrence already touched on, which has resulted in some eighteen men of the 12th and 15th N. I. having had to go to hospital hurt with bad contusions and bayonet wounds, proves that perfect discipline is far from being attained. The enquiry is not yet over, but the facts of the case appear to have been that an officer who had gone forward to parley was surrounded and siezed, and in his rescue, which resulted in the loss of his sword, which was kept by the 12th N. I., a good deal of stone-throwing took place. To show that such bad discipline cannot be tolerated, it is trusted that whichever companies it is shown on enquiry were to blame will be ordered away from the Camp of Exercise in disgrace. Lord Napier of Magdala can, however, be relied on for doing whatever is the right thing under the circumstances. It may be interesting to furnish a very short résume of the strategical arrangements of the two Generals who have lately been pitted against each other.

General Macdonnell, it would appear, counted on attack as pretty safe not to be the point of his adversary's attack, and, apparently taking it for granted that the fort could not be commanded from any of the neighbouring heights at less than a range of three thousand yards, concluded that his other line of communication with Peshawur, the bridge at Mundoria, seven miles down stream, would be what General Tombs would try to cut off by an attack in force from the left.

To strengthen the defence of his right, therefore, General Macdonnell brought down his four forty pounds Elephant battery guns from Fort Attock and mounted them in a splendidly commanding position near Mundoria bridge, and made all his dispositions to repel the anticipated attack on that flank, General Payn's Brigade, the right Brigade of the defence, being expected to bear the brunt of the battle, whereas his men never had to clean their rifles!

Nothing could more satisfactorily prove how totally untrammelled the opposing General Officers were than the way in which General Tombs did exactly the opposite to what his enemy anticipated. In my description of the first day's advance, in which General Tombs' force looked as if it was advancing straight on to a position defended by lines of earthworks, all prepared to receive them. I wrote that it was difficult to believe the Generals were not fighting by order. I would desire, however, to altogether withdraw such a hypothesis, as subsequent events proved most clearly that both were as free as air to follow their own mind's bent.

General Tombs' plan of operations were carried out very nearly as originally planned by him, and the results were, with a few little drawbacks, most creditable both in design and execution.

As already described, his first advance in a north-westerly direction was in an echelon of half divisions from the right, there being about three miles between each half division, the advance of the echelon resting at Hatti to the right of the grand trunk road leading to Peshawur, and left at Lawrencepore and to the left of the road.

After a forward movement of about eight miles on Wednesday, in which the leading half division under Sir Charles Brownlow sieged Gondal on the road and Haji Shah about a mile to its left, the echelon may be said to have wheeled to its left, and formed a general line on the leading half division, leaving a strong cavalry Brigade under Colonel Gough, V. C., to engage the right of the enemy. On Thursday morning Sir Charles Brownlow's brigade was strengthened by an additional regiment and consisting of as fine a body of troops of the kind as there is in the world—the 39th Foot, the Infantry of the Guide Corps, the 1st Punjab (or Coke's) Rifles, the 23rd Pioneers—known to every man who was in Abyssinia as Charlie Chamberlain's Regiment—and a perfectly equipped Mountain battery, was entrusted with effecting the purpose of the campaign as conceived by General Tombs—viz., the demolition of the bridge of boats over the river Indus at Attock. Whether or not it has affected that object is the news we are all waiting anxiously to hear; or rather whether if the fighting had not been stopped, whether according to the "Game of War," it *could* have done so.

The other brigade of the original leading half division under Colonel Macpherson, V.C., wassent on Thursday morning clambering over the hills in a south-westerly direction, their point being Dukner, which it was expected, being such a strong position, would be held in great strength by part of General Macdonnell's force. The very successful coup effected by this brigade has already been related in detail: no more perfect surprise can be affected than getting close enough to fire volleys into a regiment at close range before the latter had had time to unpile their arms. The poor 36th Foot might be really considered as wiped out, as also three companies of the 22nd N. I., who came to their assistance.

Meanwhile General Tombs' other brigades, the original left or rear of the echelon, advanced also south-westerly, and taking a line parallel to Colonel Macpherson's, advanced along and under the dip of the line of hills also for Dukner, which it reached simultaneously, enfilading the unfortunate 36th Foot and killing the wounded birds. Having got as far as Dukner, and without meeting any opposition at the Kumra hills, which it was quite anticipated would be held by the defenders in force, it was General Tombs' intention to advance no further on Mundoria and to merely threaten that point by being as noisy as possible, and raising clouds of dust with the aid of grass-cutters' ponies, so as to engage General Macdonnell's attention, while Colonel Macpherson's Brigade was to make a northerly advance on Attock, reinforce Sir Charles Brownlow, and possibly take Colonel Hume's Brigade in rear; which, with the exception of the troops in Attock, was all there was in opposition in that quarter; but the cessation of hostilities prevented this pretty little bit of strategy coming off, and so affairs stood at the last. I think I have given you a pretty fair idea of things up to this point, and hope in my next to give you the particulars on which the decision of the Commander-in-Chief regarding the success of either side is based.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY.

There is nothing to be added to the descriptions in the papers of the lying-in-state and burial of the Emperor Napoleon. The lying-in-state with the face of the corpse exposed is a barbarous practice, happily disused among English people—at least I remember that at the lying-in-state of the Duke of Wellington in Chelsea Hospital the coffin was closed, with the effect, as it seemed to me, of deepening the solemn impression of the ceremony, for there was nothing visible of "cold obstruction's apathy" to shock the senses and hinder the imagination from dwelling with awful reverence on the power and virtue of the departed hero. Nothing can be more hideous or in worse taste than the mask of the dead Emperor's face, of which the London *Figaro* this week presents its reader with a copy. Such a picture must strike as cold a chill to the heart of an ardent Bonapartist who never saw in life the face of his idol as the unveiling of Mokanna struck to the hearts of his worshippers. The photographs taken of the Emperor, after the body had been embalmed and dressed in the uniform of a General of division, are less disagreeable, and one can readily understand that it was a political necessity for the family to take this memento of the Empire and distribute copies of it broadcast among the peasantry of France as a *souvenir* of the second Empire. The Bonapartists generally have been deeply touched and cheered by the remarkable unanimity with which the British nation, from the Queen downwards, has expressed its sympathy with the Imperial family. Great care has been taken by public men to avoid any manifestation to which a political colour might be given, and it is understood that the Prince of Wales was formally requested by the Government not to attend the funeral. Permission was at the last moment given to the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh to go to Chiselhurst on the day of the lying-in-state; and the Duke of Cambridge has publicly declared his annoyance that the removal of the restriction on the Royal Family's freedom of action in this matter was not made known to him also till it was too late for him to pay a mark of respect to the memory of the Emperor, whose army fought side by side in the Crimea with the army the Duke commands. To prevent misconception as to the presence of the English Lord Chamberlain at the funeral, the papers have published a *communique* stating that the precedent of what was done at the funeral of Louis Philippe has been strictly followed in this distance. But the need for putting forth such a statement only shows how great is the difference between the two events. There was no fear that the established French Government would take amiss any attentions paid by the English Court to the family of Louis Philippe, because the English nation heartily disliked the policy and despised the character of that monarch. What gives significance now to the Royal tokens of goodwill to the widow and son of Napoleon III., is their accord with the spontaneous and almost enthusiastic recognition by all classes of Englishmen of the political merits of the late Emperor as the most sincere and powerful friend of England who ever ruled in France. For the first time since the death of Lord Palmerston, the value of that alliance which made the two Western Powers supreme in Europe is again fully appreciated in England, and it is a satisfaction to note the growing tendency of public writers to admit that the spiritless foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's administration has lost us all the fruits of the Crimean war and deprived us of the best ally we had in Europe. It was more than a passing feeling that made the crowd at Chiselhurst on Wednesday take up the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*, and acclaim the Prince Imperial as Napoleon IV. If the Prince can but break loose from the clerical party that is trying to weave a net round him, and will frankly accept the liberal creed of his father's happier years, he may yet, with the cordial approval of the English people, work out in France the problem of reconciling the principles of the Revolution with a strong and settled government. The best, I believe the only, hope of Bonapartism lies now in an alliance with the Republic. The personal influence of Gambetta is great in France; but he and his party will have a long and arduous task in overcoming Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists united. In order to triumph they must break up the coalition by making terms with one of the three sections, and the only dynasty that could ever have any charms for French democrats is that of the Napoleons, which is popular in its origin, and which in spite of reverses has written its name on the brightest pages of modern French history. If the young chief of the House act prudently and bide his time, he may yet regain the Imperial crown for the Bonaparte family. Liberal Frenchmen cannot but think with less bitterness of Napoleon III. when they see free England, united Italy, and regenerated Roumania recognizing his worth, and at the same time hear from the lips of the shifty politician who is now president of the Republic, a declaration of undying hostility to the noble work accomplished by the policy of the Emperor.

It is most difficult to ascertain what has really been the result of Count Schouvaloff's mission to England. The newspapers, which were warlike a week ago, now prophesy smooth things once more, and flatter themselves that our energetic attitude has done us much good, because Count Schouvaloff has assured Lord Granville that the Emperor Alexander does not mean to annex Khiva to his dominions. It is absurd to compare Khiva to Abyssinia. If the latter State had been girt nearly all round with English territory, our troops could never have quitted it; and when once the Khivans have been thoroughly beaten, it does not matter whether their country is formally annexed or not. The fact will remain that Khiva will have become practically Russian territory, and that north of a line from the Black Sea to the Caspian and across to Samarcand and the Pamir Range, no foe will be left to oppose the advance of Russian arms. This is the new situation our statesmen have to deal with. They have not proposed, as I understand the matter, to offer what would be a vain resistance to the conquest of Khiva; but they say that the Russian Empire shall not be extended further southwards, and that the crossing of a line running from the south-east corner of the Caspian by the Persian boundary to Charjui on the Oxus, or of the river above that ford, would be equivalent to a declaration of war against England. This at least is the only intelligible policy for statesmen who mean to keep India. Russia wants to re-open the old commercial highways through Central Asia to India and China, and to make herself besides so formidable a neighbour to us in India as to disable us from checking her in her next rush on Constantinople. To checkmate her, we must open a new overland route through Persia and Turkey, and secure complete political and military control over all the zone of territory in Central Asia intermediate between the borders of India and Russia. We must tell Russia, in fact, that if she means to compete with us south of the Caspian, she must fight for this extension of her power. Lord Granville has, I believe, put this ultimatum in plain and courteous language; but from the comments of the English press it is evident that the importance of such a change of policy is not understood here. Sir Henry Green gives an inkling of what it involves in reviving General Jacob's project for the occupation of Quetta. It behoves Anglo-Indian statesmen to bear in mind that the growing importance of the question of overland railway communication with India has altered entirely the character of schemes of this kind. The Government of India ought, without further loss of time, to make surveys of all the passes into Afghanistan and Beloochistan, determine where lines of railway should be laid down, in connection with the Indian system, and fortify stations beyond the passes, so that these may be closed at any moment against an invader and held available at all times for the passage of English troops into Central Asia. In addition to these precautions, the English Government is bound, if its Central Asian policy is to be anything but a name, to appoint Residents at Cabul, Herat, Balkh, and Yarkand, and make the protectorate of all the territory it intends to keep out of Russian hands a reality. What raises a doubt in my mind of the possible issue of the new policy, is the failure of the Press to see how much it will cost us to carry out that policy with constancy and vigour. An official despatch will not stop Russia, unless the arguments of the despatch be backed by the labours of intelligent and energetic agents in Central Asia, and, when necessary, by British bayonets. I agree with Mr. Otway that it is better to come to no "arrangements" or "understanding" with Russia; but, in justice to our great Asiatic rival as well as to ourselves, we ought to warn her in time what we mean to do and do it, leaving her to interfere with us at her peril. There is no bargaining in that.

The *Times* of this morning publishes, in its outer sheet, a long review of Mr. Fairlie's latest book on "The Battle of the Gauges." The leading journal takes strange freaks into its head sometimes in the way of puffing people, and it seems to be as infatuated with Mr. Fairlie and his narrow gauge as with Mr. Silber and his new oil-lamp. The writer of the review has a good deal to say about the question of the proper gauge for India, but he does not take the trouble to discuss any of the arguments urged by the opponents of a break of gauge on trunk lines. "The average cost of construction," he says, "of existing Indian railways has been about £20,000 per mile; and as it has been well established that narrow gauge railways can be made in India for less than £5,000 a mile, it follows, &c., &c." This unfair way of stating the case is a fair sample of the whole article. Everybody knows that broad gauge railways in India can now be constructed for very little more than the cost of narrow gauge lines, and it is contended that the margin of saving to be effected by a change of gauge is now so slight as to be swallowed up on trunk lines by the cost of laying down third rails to suit the requirements of the new gauge. Mr. Lee Smith has proved this to demonstration in the case of the Indus Valley Railway; and the *Times'* reviewer does not attempt to challenge the accuracy of Mr. Smith's figures. Nor does he try to deal with the military objections to break of gauge. The sound conclusion seems to be that the narrow gauge will do very well for isolated lines, especially in hilly country, but that it would be true economy to finish the trunk lines on the standard gauge.

It is inferred by some of the English papers that the nomination of Sir William Muir to succeed Sir R. Temple as Finance Minister shows Lord Northbrook has made up his mind to abolish the Income-tax. But Sir W. Muir, though he complained bitterly of the mischief done by the Income-tax as it was assessed two years ago, confessed last year that his objections to it were removed by the changes made in the Act. I do not understand how any man can read the report of your Income-tax Collector, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on the working of the tax in Bombay, without admitting that a tax which strikes only a fraction of the population, and that the wealthiest class, and which is collected without difficulty, is a fairer tax than an increase of the duty on salt or than fresh exactions from up-country ryots and artisans, the only means by which hitherto the Indian Treasury has compensated itself for any reduction of the Income-tax conceded to the clamours of the wealthy. If Lord Northbrook has so large a surplus that he does not know what to do with it, let him take a survey of the whole field of Indian taxation before hastily abandoning an impost which is specially obnoxious only to the influential class, which can always make its voice heard in the Viceregal Council.

In speaking above of our policy in Central Asia, I forgot to refer to the sensational article in last week's *Spectator* on some design of the Russians to seize Teheran. The *Spectator* can always see further through a millstone than anybody else, and the consequence is that it is always making the most surprising discoveries. The conductors of the *Spectator* may be said to have invented a new art—that of damning a friend or a cause, not with faint, but with extravagant, praise. If I had a policy to recommend, or had written a book I hoped to make a name by, my most fervent prayers would be offered up to Heaven that I might not be so unlucky as to become the victim of the *Spectator's* patronage and support. The article about Persia may have this foundation in fact, that Russia has prevailed on the Shah to order Baron Reuter to begin constructing the first Persian railway, across from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf, by building the section from the Caspian to Teheran, instead of that from Teheran to the Gulf. This is a fair diplomatic victory to have won; and it only proves that the diplomatic agents of Russia are more intelligent and enterprising than those of England. So, again, it seems to me useless to find fault, as the *Morning Post* does to-day, with the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Persia fixing the river Attrek as the boundary of the two States on the eastern coast of the Caspian. Ritter's Map of Central Asia, dated Berlin, 1852, gives the boundary as within a few miles of the Attrek, which is a convenient line of demarcation; and, as the Russians have the complete control of the Caspian, it seems of little moment where the boundary is fixed. Russia, we may be sure, will make no direct attack on Persia, as that might expose her to the danger of a European coalition.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY.

The Oriental Bank has brought out a Japanese loan for an amount of £2,400,000 in 7 per cent. bonds at the price of 92½ per cent., which bears a fair proportion to the price of the existing 9 per cents, issued at 98 and now quoted at 112. The prospectus states that the proceeds are to be applied to the discharge of internal liabilities, and this payment will set free certain securities which are to be hypothecated for the interest and sinking fund to the amount of £333,000 per annum—almost three times the sum required to pay the annual charge. Japan being in comparative favour here, this loan has been promptly taken up. The fact of the country being almost unknown is no objection whatever. Millions have been lost here through loans to countries of which just as little was known, but as they happen to be in Central and South America, and as Japan, politically and geographically, belongs to Asia, *it* is trusted and they are discredited. That is the British investor all over.

In recent letters I have spoken about the Honduras and San Domingo loans, both of which States are now defaulters by the non-payment of the last half-year's interest. There was a great fuss made about both matters for some time, but it threatens to subside, and the responsible parties in what are really gigantic swindles seem likely to escape every kind of punishment. Captain Bedford Pim, who is called the special commissioner for Honduras, held out hopes for months that means would be found to pay the Government obligations and finish the Interoceanic Railway, and it turned out that he was all the time hoping to raise a fresh loan in Paris. This fresh loan was brought out on the eve of Christmas, and proved one of the most impudent proposals ever launched. The French were asked to subscribe at the rate of 70 per cent., while the old loan could be bought here for about 30, the security in both cases being exactly the same, that is, nothing at all. Captain Pim gives out that he had an excellent prospect of getting the loan subscribed, but the Honduras Consul General remonstrated, and the Paris police arrested him as an unauthorised intruder on the financial world. He was actually, I believe, in a police cell all night. However his sufferings did the gallant captain good in one respect. They enabled him to assume the air of a martyr to his zeal for the bondholders. These gentlemen had been getting impatient, and when the news of the failure at Paris transpired, the bonds fell about 10 per cent. from their already depreciated figure—which had the effect of transforming impatience into a much stronger feeling. There were loud cries for a meeting and a committee of investigation. Captain Pim called a meeting, but just before the time arrived for holding it, he published an announcement that on account of his state of health after the unjustifiable treatment he had received in Paris, he was obliged to postpone it for a few days. It was held last week, and then the gallant captain narrated with much pathos all he had gone through on behalf of the bondholders, declared his intention to bring actions to obtain redress, and finished by saying that the Honduras Government was most anxious for a full enquiry into all the facts. He then suggested a committee of investigation and promised, "on the word of an English sailor," that every document should be produced, and no information withheld. This move very dexterously took the wind out of the sails of objectors, Captain Pim's proposal was received with enthusiasm, and he himself thanked. The committee was then appointed, and is now at work. Now in the whole range of impudence there is nothing I ever heard of to beat the proposed loan in Paris, yet Captain Pim was permitted to dilate on the chances of success for that loan, and to denounce those who had the honesty and public spirit to stop it. Nay more, he was applauded by this assembly of respectable middle-class investors. The explanation is simply that the loan would have given them another dividend and have raised the value of their bonds in the market.

Without dilating on this question, which can hardly have much interest at Bombay, I may yet call the attention of your readers to the matter in the meantime, as it is at least possible that disclosures of the gravest character, affecting one or two names of high standing in the city, may yet be made. The serious part of the business has nothing to do with Captain Bedford Pim, whose errors have arisen solely from an excess of zeal for his clients, the bondholders, and who has only been connected with the matter since the loans became discredited. The real culprits are elsewhere, and unless rumour has erred more grossly than usual, they have committed themselves to transactions that will not bear the light.

Rumour has also been very busy this week with certain well known names whose solvency has been called in question. Several failures, and for large amounts too, have been announced, but report, as usual, shot far ahead of facts. Two firms especially were mentioned one day, even by bankers, though identity was concealed as much as possible under the veil of initials. One of them was a leading Manchester man whose name came prominently forward lately in connection with the discussion that was raised about the over-sizing of calicoes; the other was that of a very big firm with houses in Manchester, London, and the East, the chief partner of which is reputed to be opulent, and certainly lives as only very opulent men should do. He has a splendid mansion at the west-end of London, a castle in Scotland, and another house in the suburbs of Manchester. He entertains the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the recess, is himself an M. P., and a spirited projector and director of the submarine telegraph companies to the East. So high does he stand that, if it had not been known that he did a very speculative business sometimes, and that the Indian trade during the last twelve months has been the reverse of profitable, the rumour, if started at all, would only have been received with ridicule. But the real basis of the story was very simple. The gentleman in question has resided for the last five years almost entirely in London, and his house in Manchester has been all but unoccupied. His lease of that house expires in a few months, and he does not intend to renew it. His London mansion is as full of magnificent pictures as it well can be, and the house at Manchester is about equally full of second rate productions. He has decided to sell off the latter, with the superfluous furniture; and hence the visible origin of the report. But I am credibly informed that there is another and deeper cause for a story which I believe to be utterly false and absurd. It is stated that the rumours have been traced to a gang of reckless cotton speculators, who have large "bear" operations which extend over the next three months, and who, unless they can break down the cotton market, will in many cases be ruined. Hence the persistency of their attacks on the gentleman to whom I have been alluding, and on any other firm which they think there is the slightest chance of injuriously affecting. It is supposed that for the same reason one house after another will be assailed for the next three months. Now I can credit the existence of a heavy "bear" speculation in cotton, for otherwise it would be difficult to account for dull markets when every symptom and concurring statistics point to dearness in the staple. All predictions and anticipations are knocked on the head by this cross influence which is at work, and which cannot always be detected. I am now told, on authority which would command notice in Bombay, all the more so that the writer is not himself a speculator in cotton, that the prospect of speculators for the fall is a terrible one. Holders may keep this opinion in view when they are estimating the future of the staple.

The principal failures announced this week, however, are again in the silk trade. They are—Heitz and Deveze, of London and Lyons, liabilities between £300,000 and £400,000, of which all but £30,000 is understood to be covered by produce; B. Powell, Seare, and Co., of Winchester Buildings, liabilities said to amount to £150,000, the main portion of which is covered by the security of silk; Wetherell, Quintas, and Co., of 6, Lime Street, liabilities £150,000; M. B. Schumann, of Bridge Wharf, Bankside, engaged chiefly in the American trade, liabilities £90,000; Edwin Fox and Frank Darton, trading as F. Darton and Co. in London and as F. Stewart and Co. at Bombay, liabilities £152,000: R. and R. M. Soutter, merchants and contractors, Ratcliff, liabilities £19,000; Thomas Cowburn, valve manufacturer, Manchester, a composition of 15s. in the pound accepted; Thomas Wright, shipper and warehouseman, Manchester, a composition of 12s. in the pound accepted; John P. Haynes, ironmaster, Dudley, liabilities £20,000; R. P. Harding, merchant and commission agent, Manchester; Smith and Norton, Manchester, commission agents, liabilities £25,000; Beckton and Makin, cotton spinners, Oldham, liabilities £19,000; McClelland Brothers, merchants and factors, Birmingham, liabilities £70,000; John Cunliffe, Spotland, Rochdale; Duxbury and Baderoft, Blackburn; and a few others of comparatively little consequence here. To this black list must be added particulars of certain failures announced a month ago. The first meeting of the creditors of John Wike and Sons, Manchester, was held yesterday, Mr. Registrar Harlitt in the chair. The liabilities were stated to be £385,000 and assets £108,000. It was announced that Mr. John Mellin Wike, the junior partner, had absconded and that nothing could be heard of him. A committee of inspection was appointed. At the first meeting of creditors of Child, Mills, and Co., Manchester, it was stated that the liabilities were £152,000, besides liabilities on endorsements for £114,000 more, "and the extent of the bills yet to come in it was impossible to estimate." The assets amounted to £98,000. A meeting of the creditors of Child, Hornby, & Co., African merchants, of Manchester and London, was also held; the liabilities were stated at £126,000, including acceptances for Messrs. Child, Mills, & Co., assets £27,000. A committee of inspection was appointed.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla, will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute, without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cocoas Mills, Folkestone, Eng.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY.

Sir Henry Green has been writing in the *Times*, advocating the late General John Jacob's policy towards the Russian advance in Central Asia, and suggests how it should be met. Writing with considerable frontier, political, and military experience, Sir Henry's views are worthy of consideration. He suggests that the parallel of latitude, running through or near the city of Samarcand, should limit the Russian advance in the direction of India. He deprecates Afghanistan as the boundary, and is of opinion that we should have no treaty with Shere Alli or his successors, keeping our hands free to act towards that nation as circumstances may, from time to time, dictate. British occupation of the valley of Quetta, and the erection of a strong fortress or entrenched camp there, is advocated, as such a position, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, would, from its being situated at the base of the Bolan Pass, in Beloochistan, command all approaches to our eastern possessions from the westward. It appears that we have a treaty with the Khan of Khelat, binding him to permit the British Government to erect military cantonments or stations in any part of his country. Finally, to keep our communications open, Sir Henry suggests that a branch of rails be taken from Sukkur, on the Kotree and Mooltan main line, through Khanghur (Jacobabad) on to the town of Dadur at the foot of the Bolan Pass. The levels are good, but the great difficulty is the safe custody of 90 miles of road from Dadur to Quetta, beyond our frontier, for the Khan does not always possess the power to control his turbulent and semi-barbarous subjects.

An order has been issued from the Horse Guards directing that applications from officers to be transferred from one regiment to another, are to be made to the Military Secretary in the same manner as applications for exchanges; such applications are invariably to be accompanied by the form of declaration and medical certificate prescribed in General Order, 89 of 1870.

The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, and the 46th Regiment, are at once to be supplied with the Henri-Martini rifle.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, and disembarked the troops she brought from Bombay. The 2nd Battalion, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, was at once transferred to the troopship Tamar for conveyance to Leith. The F. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at present quartered at Exeter, has been transferred to the D. Brigade, and will henceforth be designated F. Battery, D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. This battery is under the command of Major de Vic F. Carey.

The Superb, armour plated broadside ship, which has been commenced at Chatham dock-yard, will be of immense size, and will be defended by armour plating of greater thickness to that hitherto used. She will be the most powerful vessel in the world. Her dimensions will be as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 325 feet; extreme breadth, 63 feet 8 inches; depth in hold, 18 feet 7½ inches; burden in tons, old measurement, 6,047-19-94. She will carry 4 "Woolwich Infants" and 8 18-ton guns.

In spite of the men working overtime, and the great exertions being made, the Raleigh, iron wood-sheathed frigate, cannot be launched on the 1st of March.

On Wednesday morning the following troops left Woolwich for Portsmouth, to embark on H.M.S. Serapis for Bombay. E. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major T. P. Smith, consisting of 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men; the officers being Captain J. F. Free and Lieutenants A. B. Stopford and A. H. Armytage; Quarter-Master Chittich to join the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery at Kirkee; also 21 non-commissioned Officers and men of the depot brigade, and 61 women, wives of the men belonging to the batteries of the C. Brigade, together with the whole of the baggage, &c., and baggage left behind by the 10th Hussars. Yesterday the head-quarters of the C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery and the remaining batteries took their departure from Woolwich by rail, also for embarkation. The head-quarters consists of Col. C. B. Faller, in command; Col. H. Wallace; Lieut. Col. T. G. Maclachlan; Capt. and Adjt. M. G. Brown; and Surg. Major B. Tydd. The strength of the brigade is 28 officers and 700 non-commissioned officers and men, including the following batteries and draughts—A. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. Capt. E. D. Elliott in command, Lieuts. A. D. Anderson, T. E. B. Lorraine, and J. C. Gillespie, B. Battery same Brigade. Capt. A. H. Murray in command, Lieuts. W. E. Sharp, W. H. P. Maguay and A. E. Dathy. C. Battery, same Brigade, Major C. H. Barnes in command, Capt. F. W. Ward, and Lieuts. F. C. Nicolas, T. C. Cooke, and F. M. Robinson, also Assistant Surgeon F. R. Hogg, M.D., Majors Fitzgerald and Dobbin of the A. and B. Batteries, join their Batteries on their arrival in India. The C. Brigade has not seen foreign service since 1865. The following drafts also sail in the Serapis:—Major E. C. W. Raynsford to take over the command of the G. Battery 16th Brigade at Bareilly; Lieutenant H. A. Campbell to join the A. Battery 16th Brigade at Seetapore, and 65 non-commissioned officers and men to fill up vacancies in that Brigade at Barrackpore, with one woman and one child. Captain F. B. Roberts to join the E. Battery 18th Brigade at Poona; Lieutenant H. F. Hall to join the A. Battery same Brigade at Belgaum; and Lieutenant F. O. B. Foote to join the B. Battery same Brigade at Hyderabad; and 126 non-commissioned officers and men, to supply vacancies in the 18th Brigade at Kirkee. Captain F. S. LeGrice proceeds to Rawul Pindee to join B. Battery, A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. The Serapis may be expected out by about the 15th February. A cement lined iron tank water filter, patented by Captain Crease, Royal Marine Artillery, has been fitted on board, so that a supply of pure drinking water is ensured. A similar filter is now being put on board the Devastation, and these filters are to be used on every ship in the Navy.

Admiral Sir T. Mitchell, K.C.B., is dead. He had seen fifty years of active service and had been wounded eight times. Of his many gallant exploits, perhaps the finest was when his handling of H. M. S. Queen, before Sebastopol, drew forth from Lord Lyons the signal "Well done, Queen."

I understand that it has been definitely decided that Dartmoor shall be the scene of the next Autumn Manœuvres, and a better selection could not have been made. The people of the district are anxious that they should have our forces amongst them, and the moor with its 176,000 acres of forest and many thousand more of waste land and common is admirably adapted for extensive manœuvring. Moreover the position is good, as there will be no harvest to tie the hands of the authorities; supplies from the beef producing country Devon are at hand; railway communication is perfect; troops now stationed at Plymouth, Bristol, and in South Wales are in the vicinity, and troops from Ireland can be brought speedily and cheaply to the spot. That there will be no bill to pay for damages to crops is not the least consideration.

It is difficult to say what the Admiralty proposes doing with the mutineers of H.M.S. Aurora. Such close secrecy is preserved that it is impossible to ascertain the exact facts. The vessel lay at her anchorage two miles from shore at Plymouth, and no communication was permitted. She sailed yesterday, and before tripping her anchor, an order was read on the quarter-deck from the Lords of the Admiralty, expressing their grief and indignation at the conduct of the crew, and declaring their great satisfaction at the firmness of the Marines, who at once fell in to the support of the officers. On Saturday, five messes of the crew were disrated and sent ashore, petty officers being made able seamen and able-seamen ordinary seamen. The petty officers and men of the other messes were not reduced. The principle of selection observed, if any, has not transpired. This action on the part of the Admiralty produced considerable growling on the lower deck, and premonitory symptoms of renewed disturbance were observed, and some of the offenders were at once sent to the black hole. Accusatory and recriminatory conversation having been overheard, two more of the crew were put in irons, on suspicion of being the men who had thrown the lynch-pin at the commander. On Monday an inquiry, which lasted several hours, was held, which resulted in the release of the two men. Great dissatisfaction, it is stated, has prevailed for some time past on board the Immortalite, at Portsmouth, and an *emeute* was feared. The tangent sights from the two forward guns on the starboard side, together with the lynch-pins, have been missing, and sentries had to be placed for 48 hours over the guns. The customary orders with reference to lounging over the guns had to be more strictly enforced. It was thought that the removal of the sights and lynch-pins was the commencement of a disturbance similar to that on board the Aurora. There is no j[illegible]nt that the Admiralty are not always re[illegible] is milder and h[illegible] and the cat [illegible] mutineer[illegible] driven [illegible] the di[illegible] Dis[illegible] me[illegible]

A[illegible] mon[illegible] wor[illegible]

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, 17TH JANUARY.

H. M. S. Enchantress, Staff Commander Carr, arrived here on the 12th instant with Sir Bartle Frere and most of the members of the Mission. Colonel Pelly and another member arrived next morning in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Punjaub, Captain Hansard. Both ships had left Aden on the 4th. On the 13th H. E. paid a visit to the Sultan accompanied by his staff, and H. M.'s Consul Dr. Kirk, Rear Admiral Cumming, Captain Wilson of the United States Navy, and some of his officers, and the officers of the British men-of-war now at Zanzibar. After greetings and some conversation he delivered to H. H. the Queen's and other letters he had brought with him. The next day the Sultan returned the visit on board the Enchantress, where he was received by Sir Bartle with every mark of honour due to his position. On the 15th Sir Bartle received the so-called, Banians of Zanzibar, who assembled in large numbers to pay their respects and present a short Guzerathi address welcoming him to Zanzibar as a high and trusted representative of the British Government under the protection of whose flag they are living and carrying on business here. I am told negociations have already commenced between Sir Bartle Frere and the Sultan regarding the object of the Mission; what these will result in and when, it is impossible now to say.

The following war vessels are here:—The Glasgow, Rear Admiral's Flag-ship the Briton, the Daphne, and the Yantic of the United States Navy. I hear that the presence here of the Yantic on this occasion is intended to testify to the sympathy of the Government of the U. S. with the object of the Mission.

BOMBAY.

Small Causes Court.—During the last month eighty-one suits were filed in the Small Causes Court under the extended jurisdiction.

Torture.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Esmael Essack, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks, and was fined five rupees.

Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Walker, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, has gone on a circuit to examine the working of the Subordinate Judge's Courts of the district.

The head quarters and left wing 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry arrived yesterday from Poona and embarked for Aden on board the steamer Neera, which will sail to-day.

Reward to a Police Officer.—Constable Brewin, of the Water Police, received a reward of twenty rupees from the commander of H. M.'s ship Magpie, for the apprehension of two deserters.

The wonderful numerical feats by Mr. Narayen Martand Sukhatwe will be exhibited at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—We are glad to learn that Sir A. D. Sassoon has presented a clock to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. have been requested to order the clock from England.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.—A Maratha named Buchajee Sunsajee, while walking along the Old Hanuman lane, was bitten by a mad dog. The dog was killed by the police, and the man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Noted Thief.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a man named Narayen Dewjee, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a box belonging to one Bal Govind Doorga.

Insolvency Court.—At a sitting of the Court on Wednesday last, Mirza Hussan Khan Ally Acbar Khan and Abdool Guffoor bin Moobaruck did not obtain their discharges, but were allowed to withdraw

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Thursday afternoon a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room. There was a large attendance of Justices. Mr. Connon occupied the chair.

Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, submitted the auditors' report for the last quarter of 1872. He explained that as Mr. Wilson had not completed the report before he went to England, he had not been paid the Rs. 500 due to him. The Commissioner now asked advice from the Bench in the matter.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Hon. Narayen Wassoodew,—"That the Auditor's report be received with thanks, and that the sum of Rs. 500, due to Mr. Wilson, be paid." The motion was carried.

GOVERNMENT V. PRIVATE AUDIT OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman remarked upon the inconsistency of certain members of the Bench who, when the cry for self-government was loudly raised, yet desired the municipal accounts to be audited by Government servants, and he now thought that the auditing might be arranged without dependence upon the Government officers.

The Municipal Commissioner—On the 14th July 1871 the Accountant-General suggested that Government should audit the municipal accounts, for Rs. 2,000 per annum, stating that this scheme wrought well in Calcutta. On the 25th October Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that this offer should be accepted and this was agreed to. In July 1872 Mr. Peile said that the Accountant-General had not made any audit because he had no establishment for the purpose, and then it was proposed that the present auditors should undertake the work for 1873. The Accountant-General now intimates that he finds it would not be worth his while to do the municipal auditing for less than Rs. 4,000. In the new Municipal Bill, section 36 provides for a weekly audit of the accounts by the Town Council, and section 31 provides for the appointment of auditors to audit month by month, and in consequence of these provisions I am rather doubtful whether the Accountant-General's auditing would be sufficient supposing we did agree to give him Rs. 4,000 per annum to do the work.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed,—"That the Bench continue their audit as heretofore, and that Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Raghoonath Narayen be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be the same as the auditors received last year." He proposed Mr. Raghoonath because that gentleman had on a former occasion acted as Municipal auditor with satisfaction to the Bench and credit to himself.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew seconded the motion.

Mr. Ormiston thought it would be much better to have one European and one native auditor as at present. He begged to move as an amendment,—"That the Bench continue their audit as before and that Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Mr. T. Lidbetter be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be the same as the auditors received last year."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wagle preferred an audit by persons outside of the Bench, and as Mr. Raghoonath had not sent in any application for the auditorship, he would support Mr. Lidbetter's appointment.

Dr. Dallas, referring to the question, "private audit or Government audit," said that if equal sums were to be paid to the private auditors as to the Government officers, he would prefer the work being done in the Accountant-General's department.

A vote was taken upon the motion and amendment.

The Clerk declared that 27 Justices voted for the amendment and 24 for the motion; but Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was not satisfied with the enumeration and demanded a poll, whereupon some Justices ran into a room on one side of the hall and some into a room on the other. Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Dosabhoy were appointed "tellers," and numbered the Justices as they trooped out of the rooms again to resume their seats. Mr. Ormiston declared that for his amendment he had counted 29 heads besides himself, and Mr. Dosabhoy said his tick mustered 28, including the teller. The Chairman then gravely declared the amendment carried by a majority of one, and some Justices laughed. Mr. Narayen Wassodew, however, did not think the laughers should be allowed to have it all their own way, at least without a struggle, and he said that since some members seemed so very desirous to secure gentlemen independent of the Bench as auditors, he would move that Mr. Framjee Moos be not elected an auditor, but that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy should enjoy that honour instead—which motion was seconded by Mr. Bhugwundas Purshotumdas. This was an opportunity for Mr. James Taylor, Mr. Wagle, and a few other gentlemen, declaring their admiration of Mr. Lidbetter and Mr. Moos as auditors; and after some time was spent upon these matters, Mr. Narayen's motion was put against Mr. Ormiston's motion, with the result that Mr. Ormiston's motion stood by a large majority.

THE APPOINTMENT OF VISITING JUSTICES.

The Chairman moved that the following Justices should be nominated as the visiting Committee of the Jails for the ensuing year:—Mr. W. G. Pedder, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. T. Ormiston, Major W. A. Baker, Dr. T. Blaney, Col. J. A. Ballard, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, Mr. Vandrawundass Purshotumdass, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Mr. Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubeeb, and Mr. A. M. Gubby.

The motion was agreed to.

STANDING AND FINANCE COMMITTEES.

The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1873 was adjourned.

DR. HEWLETT'S THANKFULNESS FOR BENEFITS RECEIVED.

The Bench next had its attention called to Memo. No. 172 from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, thanking the Bench for their Resolution of the 8th instant regarding his arrears of pay.

Mr. Wagle remarked that really it was Dr. Joynt whom Dr. Hewlett ought to thank.

The Chairman thought the letter might be recorded simply, as it was not necessary for the Bench to thank Dr. Hewlett for his politeness. (Laughter.)

The letter was recorded.

THE REDUCED SALARIES OF CERTAIN MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

The Bench had placed before them petitions from Mr. Brunton, Assistant to the Health Officer, and Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, asking that the amounts deducted from their pay between the 1st May and 30th November 1872 (under the vote of the Bench passed on the 12th April last) may be refunded to them, also a similar application from Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

The Municipal Commissioner—On this subject I have one or two remarks to make. I have in the first place to ask the Bench how I am to pay, under the existing Budget, certain gentlemen connected with the Municipality. It will be remembered that at a recent Bench meeting Mr. Peile's budget was passed provisionally, it being understood that no new works were to be undertaken without the special sanction of the Bench. It seems to me that gentlemen have a right to get the sums set down against their names in the Budget; but I am very doubtful now as to what ought to be done. As to Mr. Hutchinson's case, it is precisely the same as Dr. Hewlett's. Mr. Hutchinson used to be drawing Rs. 800 a month, and Mr. Hope entered his salary at that sum in the Budget. Certainly, Mr. Hope stated in his revised budget that the minimum pay of the Assessor ought to be Rs. 650 a month, with a yearly increase of Rs. 30 until the maximum salary, Rs. 800, were reached; but nevertheless Mr. Hope entered Mr. Hutchinson's salary as Rs. 800 in his Budget. For some reason which I confess I do not understand, Mr. Hutchinson has been paid only Rs. 650 per mensem, instead of the Rs. 800 entered in the Budget, and naturally he says he ought to get that sum, and he therefore calls upon me to pay it. Mr. Peile went into the exact question as to what Mr. Hutchinson ought to receive according to Mr. Hope's scale, and he found that until May next he was entitled to draw Rs. 740, and after May and until the end of the year Rs. 770. I wish to move that, following the precedent of Dr. Hewlett's case, I be allowed to pay Mr. Hutchinson the Rs. 800, which he claims up to the end of the Budget year, that from the commencement of this year and up till May I pay him Rs. 740, and afterwards Rs. 770. I shall move formally—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to pay Mr. Hutchinson arrears of pay for 1872 at Rs. 800, the sum entered in Mr. Hope's Budget of 1872, and to pay him for 1873 at the rates set down in Mr. Peile's budget."

The next cases to which I shall refer are those of Mr. Brunton and Mr. Higgins. When Mr. Hope brought forward his Budget for 1872, Mr. Brunton's salary was Rs. 600 plus Rs. 50 horse allowance, and Mr. Higgins, Rs. 400, plus Rs. 50 horse allowance. These salaries were, however, cut down, and there is no doubt whatever that these officers do not stand in precisely the same position as Dr. Hewlett did, because the Bench had the power to cut down the salaries of these officers if it thought fit to do so. Mr. Peile went into the matter, and said his opinion was that neither Mr. Brunton nor Mr. Higgins were overpaid at Rs. 650 or Rs. 450; but if you were putting the case before me, I should say distinctly that if I were engaging two new men to fill the offices of Assistant Health Officer and Superintendent of Markets, I would only give the man in Mr Brunton's place about Rs. 400 a month and the man in Mr. Higgins' place somewhere about Rs. 300; and I think that is what men of their standing in railway or other private companies would receive. But these officers have served the Municipality for several years, Mr. Brunton commencing on Rs. 500 and going up to Rs. 700, and Mr. Higgins commencing at Rs. 300 and also increasing. Consequently, it seems hard that after they have been rewarded for good services they should suddenly be "cut." I therefore recommend the Bench to pay Messrs. Higgins and Brunton the sums which [illegible] difficult work, would still have had his Rs. 300 a month. I think it would be only fair to restore to him the difference which he has lost through no fault of his. As to Mr. O. D. Clark's case, it is this. He is acting Deputy Executive Engineer, an office of which the full salary is put down as Rs. 800 a month, plus Rs. 100 for horse allowance. Mr. Clark, however, agreed to come into the service of the Municipality at a salary of Rs. 600 a month, and Rs. 2½ a day while he was on field duty. Mr. Clark is merely an assistant engineer, and although he asks for the full pay attaching to the Deputy Engineership, yet that appointment is not vacant, and I could not advise the Bench to comply with his request. The next cases are those of Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Walton, and a new question arises in respect of their claims. Mr. Maidment, as Controller, was receiving Rs. 1,500 per mensem, which was the minimum fixed by the present existing Act. Mr. Maidment took leave for six months on a salary of Rs. 500, and Mr. Thorburn came to act for him at Rs. 650. Mr. Maidment was appointed to a situation in the Salt Department in June last, and of course his appointment fell vacant from that date. Under the present Act there must be a Controller, and its provisions declare that the acting holder of the vacant appointment is entitled to the same privileges and conditions as a substantive holder would have been. Therefore, it appears to me that by law Mr. Thorburn might claim Rs. 1,500 so long as the present Act is in force. I have spoken to Mr. Thorburn, who has informed me that he will be perfectly willing to accept Rs. 1,000 per mensem (which is the sum provided by Mr. Peile for the head accountant) from the date of Mr. Maidment's leave, and will not press for the Rs. 1,500, which I think he is legally entitled to claim. Mr. Walton's case is almost the same as Mr. Thorburn. He now gets Rs. 1,200 a month, acting as Executive Engineer. By section 14 of the present Act the minimum which the Executive Engineer can get is Rs. 2,000. Mr. Walton has made no application to me; but I spoke to him also, and he says he is quite willing to take the sum set down by Mr. Peile for the Executive Engineership; and which is the amount settled for that appointment by the new bill. Besides the motion I have already moved, I would move others in favour of Messrs. Brunton and Higgins, against Mr. Clark, and favourable to Messrs. Thorburn, Walton, and Succaram.

In reply to Mr. Ormiston,

The Municipal Commissioner said that the duties which belonged to Mr. Higgins were those of Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses. He might remark incidentally upon a subject which had been talked a great deal about in the newspapers—he referred to the butler question. A good many people seemed to believe that Mr. Higgins could prevent the butlers from cheating, but he could not, and he (Mr. Pedder) had told him not to attempt to do so. Therefore, if anybody had blame to cast on Mr. Higgins in this respect, they had better put it on the right shoulders. Mr. Higgins' duties were already numerous, as he had to collect rents, keep things generally in order, and also look after the management of the Slaughter-houses.

Major Baker asked how long Mr. Brunton and Mr. Higgins had been servants of the Municipality.

Dr. Hewlett—Mr. Brunton has been nine years and Mr. Higgins ten.

Mr. Taylor—The markets have not been in existence ten years.

The Municipal Commissioner—But these men may still have been in the service of the Municipality.

Captain Henry—Have you inquired into the merits of the case of every peon whose salary has been reduced?

The Municipal Commissioner—I have simply brought forward those cases in which Mr. Hope cut down salaries and Mr. Peile restored them, and my point now is, what am I to do with regard to Mr. Peile's budget? Am I to pay at the rate set down in his Budget? and if I am not, what am I to do?

It was resolved to take singly the different cases mentioned by Mr. Peile.

The Municipal Commissioner then moved regarding Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, and in doing so alluded to the auditors' report, in which they stated that they had examined Mr. Hutchinson's accounts very carefully, and pronounced a very favourable opinion about his services. The assessment of 22 lakhs devolved upon the assessor, and a little carelessness on his part might easily have the result of making the Municipality lose several lakhs of rupees.

Major Baker—Why is Mr. Hutchinson to be made to draw Rs. 800 a month for last year only to be reduced to Rs. 750 in the next? If we give him Rs. 800, let us do so once and for all.

Colonel Ballard—I was one who tried to impair Mr. Hope's exceeding zeal for economy, but the Bench went with him at the time, and I say that if the Bench is now able and willing to make a refund of reductions to Mr. Hutchinson and others, it must also be prepared to refund the reductions made on the salaries of the peons, &c. (Hear, hear.) I would prefer that the whole question be looked at from a general point of view, and not with regard simply to one or two individuals' salaries. (Applause.)

Captain Henry—I was going to say something similar to what Colonel Ballard has said, but I would add that it strikes me very forcibly that this Municipality is not in a position to pay Rs. 800 for an assessor. Plenty able men could be found to do the work at a lower salary than that, and I think it might be found that some of the private companies and firms employ as good men as Mr. Hutchinson to do as difficult work as he does, at a less salary than he gets.

Captain Robinson wished the Bench to be consistent and restore all salaries if it restored one.

Dr. Joynt—There are two meanings to the words "reform" and "economy," and I contend that to cut down salaries is not economy. Mr. Dosabhoy made a remark a moment ago which should have the greatest weight with the Bench. He says that by a slight lack of attention the Municipality may lose a great deal of money. Mr. Dosabhoy has filled the office himself, and what he says is entitled to have the greatest weight in this discussion. When the great Lord Clive was sent out to India to set things right, what did he do? He cut down purquisites, but increased salaries, and so he secured new zeal on behalf of the British Government. If a man who has been receiving Rs. 800 a month has his salary cut down to three-fourths of that sum, does this Bench believe that he will have the same zeal that he used to have? I say that Mr. Hope's action in these matters was most detrimental to the true interests of the city.

Mr. Ormiston—Before this particular case is decided upon, I think the Bench ought to have a full statement before it of the case of every man whose salary has been cut down, from sepoys upwards. I believe that reductions were made throughout the whole Municipal establishment, and I do not see why this Bench should decide upon Mr. Hutchinson's case simply because it has had the fortune to be placed before us. I propose:—

"That the question for the payment to Mr. Hutchinson be brought forward again before the Bench after the Municipal Commissioner has enquired into and reported on all other reductions that have been made and salaries to other servants of the Municipality."

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded this amendment.

A vote was then taken, when Mr. Ormiston's amendment was carried.

The consideration of the other cases mentioned by Mr. Pedder was postponed, with one exception.

The Municipal Commissioner moved—

"That Mr. Clark's application for increased salary be not entertained."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and carried.

Mr. Pedder then asked what he was to do with regard to Mr. Peile's Budget, and after some discussion, he moved—"That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that it is the intention of the Bench that the salary mentioned in Mr. Peile's budget be paid, subject to any alterations and additions that may be made hereafter."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ormiston and carried.

THE TRAMWAYS.

The Bench next considered the eighth item on the paper, viz. "The Resolution regarding the construction of tramways passed at the last meeting being informal, the Commissioner will lay the tenders for the laying of street tramways before the Bench, together with his report thereon."

Mr. Pedder, after making a few remarks, moved—"That the tenders to the Municipal Commissioner's report be referred to the following Committee for report—Messrs. LeMessurier, Maxwell, Henry, Mathew, Narayen Wassodew, Dosabhoy Framjee, Khandas Muncharam, and Pedder."

Mr. Ormiston, whose name stood originally in the motion, declined to join the Committee, because his views were already decided that the Municipality itself should make tramways.

Mr. LeMessurier did not think a reference to a committee was necessary; Captain Baker did not think it was right, and condemned the practice of the Bench confessing its ignorance by referring almost every matter which came before it to committees.

Some discussion took place, and the following resolution passed at the last meeting, was re-proposed by Mr. LeMessurier as an amendment, seconded by Colonel Ballard, and carried by a large majority:—"That, subject to the sanction of Government, the tender of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co., be accepted, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to consider the details with that firm, and to have an agreement prepared based on the tender now submitted for the final sanction of the Bench."

MR. F. STANGER LEATHES.

A letter was read from Mr. F. Stanger Leathes, informing the Bench that, owing to his departure for England, he had resigned his appointment as Clerk to the Justices.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded—"That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Leathes for his services to the Bench of Justices."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE NEW CLERK TO THE JUSTICES.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. Taylor—"That Mr. Leslie Crawford be appointed Clerk to the Justices of the Peace in the room of Mr. F. Stanger Leathes, resigned."—Carried unanimously

The meeting then adjourned.

A DIVIDED DUTY.—Yesterday, at the Middlesex Sessions, a gentleman who had been summoned to serve on the grand jury claimed exemption on the ground that he was in the service of Government, and had other public duties to perform. The judge, however, declined to accede to his application, observing at the same time that he was constantly receiving communications from the heads of Departments of Government asking that their *emp oyes* should be excused [illegible] Prize, although

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

DESTROYING AN EYE.

Ballaram Gopall, a milkman, was charged with striking Rama Dyal in the left eye with a stone and thereby destroying the eye. Mr. Taylor, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, defended the prisoner. The prosecutor was a coachman in the service of Major Sexton, Assistant Quarter Master General, who lived at the Marine Lines. The prisoner had been in the habit of going to the stable for the purpose of taking away litter, although the prosecutor forbade him from doing so. On the morning of the 21st December last, prisoner went again to the stable and, after filling a basket with litter, was attempting to take it away, when prosecutor went up, kicked at the basket, and threw away the litter. A quarrel ensued; and as natives are in the habit of doing, they talked loudly and paid compliments to each other's ancestry. The fight ended in the prisoner striking prosecutor a blow with his clenched first in the left eye. Prisoner felt great pain and squatted down on the ground. He then saw prisoner throw down a stone from his hand. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his eye was examined and was found to be permanently destroyed. These were the simple circumstances of the case, and Mr. Taylor did not see what defence there could be. His learned friend would defend with his usual ability; but it would be for the jury to observe if there were any extenuating circumstances in the case.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Eknath Maneknath, a witness in the case, who did not appear when his name was called, had his recognizances of Rs. 1,000 escheated.

Mr. Ferguson addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, urging that the evidence showed satisfactorily that his client received from prosecutor grave and sudden provocation on the occasion when a fight occurred between them; and that as the charge did not include the qualifying clause, that he caused the injury on grave and sudden provocation, it must fall to the ground. The learned counsel argued against the probability of the prisoner having concealed a stone in his hand before he was said to have hit the prosecutor in the eye, because it was a large stone which the palm of his hand could not have hid from view, and because both his hands must have been used in holding the basket of litter. He submitted that the whole of the evidence pointed to the fact that prosecutor must have fallen against the bamboo fence which was near the place where the fight took place, or against a stone on the ground, and so have knocked out his eye.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury retired for half an hour and returned with a verdict of guilty of the offence on grave and sudden provocation. The prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING AND BREACH OF TRUST.

Shaik Ali Baloo Meea was charged with cheating a Marwaree pawnbroker and inducing him to deliver gold and silver ornaments, and with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Leith, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; and Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

The counsel for the prosecution was a few minutes late in coming up; and in his absence, Mr. Macpherson, the Clerk of the Crown, stated the case to the jury. It appears that on the 13th January last, prisoner went to the shop of Ooma Mojeeram, the prosecutor, and selected twelve gold venetians and two pairs of silver bracelets which he said he wished to purchase. They were afterwards caused by prisoner to be tested, and were left with the prosecutor. The next day prisoner went to prosecutor's shop and asked for the ornaments, and agreed to pay Rs. 87 for them on their being approved by his mother-in-law, who, he said, resided at Dongrey Bazaar. Prosecutor and prisoner went with the ornaments to the house of the latter's mother-in-law. Telling the prosecutor to sit in the outer verandah of the house, prisoner went upstairs with the ornaments to shew them to his mother-in-law. Prosecutor waited an hour and a half but on enquiring at the house after that time he could get no trace of either the prisoner or the ornaments. He went and made a report to his partners and to the police. Prisoner was arrested in his house at Byculla with the ornaments in his possession.

Mr. Leith then called witnesses for the prosecution. The cross-examination of the prosecutor shewed that there had been certain money transactions between him and prisoner.

The case for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned until this morning. The jury were discharged with the usual caution.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN ALLAN STEUART has been committed for trial at the ensuing Madras Sessions on the charge of criminal misappropriation, and has been admitted to bail. He reserved his defence.

THE CALCUTTA FORGERY CASE.—We understand that the forgery of the cheque for Rs. 4,500 has been identified, and that all the money but Rs. 50 has been recovered.—*Englishman.*

A MUNICIPAL SERVANT IN TROUBLE.—Charles Nicholls, late Secretary of the Municipality of Hooghly, was, a few days ago, arrested at Chandernagore by Mr. Pellew, Magistrate of Hooghly, charged with having embezzled the sum Rs. 4,000, the property of the Municipality. It appears, as alleged by the prosecution, that the accused, having control over that property, had from time to time drawn small sums, and misappropriated them to his own use. The accused is at present in the Hooghly hajat, and Mr. Pellew, who is also Chairman of the Municipality, is engaged in adjusting the accounts in order to discover the exact amount embezzled. The Chairman has abolished the post, and will perform the duties himself, thus saving the expenditure of Rs. 200 per month to the Municipality. The accused was before an assessor and deputy collector of income-tax at Howrah.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA RACES, 1872-73.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1873.

There was only a moderate attendance on the grand-stand this morning, although a fair number of visitors were to be seen on each side of the course. A fair amount of fog was *visible*, which rendered the horses in the first race almost invisible until they came into the straight part of the course, and the shivering forms of the few ladies who graced the grand-stand was a most eloquent though mute protest against morning racing.

FIRST RACE.—The Criterion Stakes of Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Colonial and country-bred horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 9 lbs. Maidens on the day of the race allowed 1st. The winner of the Colonial Stakes of any year to carry 5 lbs. extra.

	st. lb.	
Ali Ab loolah ns...b w h Dick Turpin	9 0	Brewtey.....1
Mr. Dignum ns ...bl w h Moriatta	8 13	2
Mr. Vyner ns .....b w h Midnight	7 3	Buck 3

Moriatta jumped off with the lead, and we think somewhat spoilt his chance of winning, by forcing the pace for the first half mile, which was done in very quick time. Dick lay off until round the turn, when Brewtey let him out, and from that time the race was never in doubt, and as he did not break his blood-vessel on this occasion, until after passing the post, he won easily by four lengths in 1m. 48 sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Nedjeed Stakes of Rs. 500 for all Arabs. 2 miles handicap.

Entrance, Rs.	100 on 1st.	Nov.
,, ,,	150 on 1st	Dec.
,, ,,	200 on 1st	Jan.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Frost's .....b a h Syrian	6 10	Buck 1
Mr. Bowen's ..... g a h Frolic	8 5	Brew ey....2
H.H. Maharajah of Vizi-nagram's....g a h Lucif r	8 3	Donaldson.3
Mr. Seventank's ....b a h Acrobat	8 0	Finch 4

A good start, Syrian leading, Acrobat second, and Frolic last, several lengths separating each horse, and no change in the order occurring until three-fourth mile from home, when Frolic went up to the leader, and Lucifer (from want of condition) hung out signals of distress. At the corner Finch was at work on Acrobat, but he could never reach the leaders. Frolic once got his head in front of the game little Syrian, but appeared to stop suddenly, when the latter again shot ahead, and, being well ridden by Buck, won cleverly by a length in 3 m. 58 sec. Acrobat was pulled up before reaching the winning-post, or he would have scored third honours.

THIRD RACE.—The M[illegible] Cup of Rs. 1,600 for [illegible] Stakes' Course—2

[illegible]	[illegible]	naldson...1
[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	wer-
[illegible]	[illegible]	sian
[illegible]	[illegible]	order
[illegible]	[illegible]	arkie
[illegible]	[illegible]	y the
[illegible]	[illegible]	was
[illegible]	[illegible]	was
[illegible]	[illegible]	up

THE RECENT REDUCTIONS ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

(Englishman.)

THE general tendency of recent reductions has been to lower unduly the service strength of the line we refer to. The establishment of drivers, guards, and way and works inspectors, upon whose efficiency life and property depend, has been curtailed to such an alarming extent as to involve the necessity of working the men under an Eastern sun, and amid the deadly night miasma of Bengal at the same wasteful rate as Mr. Bass justly denounces upon the English lines. It is, we are seriously informed, no uncommon thing for a driver and his mate to be kept on the foot-plate for thirteen and fourteen hours without relief, and again to be roused out of their beds, on a new order, before they have been long asleep. Theoretically, this overtime is optional with the men, who derive from it no inconsiderable addition to their monthly income. In practice it is felt to be imperative, and any man who ventures to make use of his vaunted freedom to decline a murderous amount of work, is sure to find himself among the victims of the first general retrenchment, besides suffering a certain amount of persecution in the interim, the severity of which must depend upon the individual disposition of the running foreman, and the nationality—English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish—to which foreman and driver respectively belong. The same exigency—perhaps tyranny is not too strong a word—is the daily and nightly guest of the unfortunate guard; and while the lives of useful men are being thus squandered in their prime, the more ornamental part of the department is hardly touched. A Traffic Manager and a Deputy Traffic Manager, a Locomotive Superintendent and a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent are to be found almost under one roof, certainly in one ring fence, at agreeable head-quarters. These gentlemen are not worked overtime, neither are their numbers lessened, nor their pay reduced. All over the line are scattered highly paid Superintendents and District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, of whom it would be unfair to allege that they are of no use, and that their salaries are money thrown away, but whose numbers might certainly be considerably lessened without detriment to the service.

We think that it would be well for London Boards to consider the taller poppies next time they send a confidential clerk a weeding, and to make some readjustment of their necessary numbers, duties, and cost, before making reductions among a humbler but not less useful class of men, who are carelessly sacrificed whenever economic mania seizes the majority in the Government or the London Board, and who have inevitably to be replaced by new importations as soon as the mania cools down.

There is another point in the present system of management which demands consideration. It is considered a high advantage to railway officers and servants that after a certain number of years' service they may claim one year's furlough to England. On sick certificate they are entitled to passage money home and back, and half-pay during the whole period of absence. But, from past examples, the men are convinced that the occasion of their claiming these benefits is also the occasion of their receiving notice to quit the Indian Railway service; and consequently very few are willing to avail themselves of them. We have heard lately of a well-known and respected railway servant who suffered himself to waste to actual death rather than apply for such leave, trusting to the chance of recovery and the graciousness of Providence rather than to the certainty of being cast aside by his employers after long and honourable service, with a helpless family dependent on him, and perhaps, as a matter of extra judicial favour, a very few hundred pounds in his pocket.

A FOREIGN ESTIMATE OF OUR FIELD-GUNS.

THOSE who take an interest in our materiel of war will be glad to read a précis, published in the last number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution," of a Report by Baron Berge, of the French Artillery, on the English field-guns in comparison with the field-guns of other nations. Baron Berge was deputed by the French Government to visit England and Belgium and study the systems of field artillery adopted by those countries, as representing in the greatest perfection the rival systems of muzzle-loading and breech-loading guns. In respect of initial velocity the English 9-pounder is ranked in this report above the field-guns of every other nation. In this particular the weapons are ranged in the following order:—English, Belgian, Prussian, Austrian, French, Russian. Professional readers will at once recognize the importance of this admission, for high initial velocity in a field-gun is a quality which, *ceteris paribus*, determines the excellence of the weapon in many other particulars. For example, the flatness of trajectory is in favour of the English gun—not necessarily, it is true, as a result of high initial velocity for a spherical ball may have a far higher initial velocity than an elongated projectile, and may yet have—except for the first few score yards—a far higher trajectory. But the comparison in this case does not lie between projectiles differing so widely. It is a comparison between elongated shot which nearly resemble each other in calibre, weight, and form; and therefore the shot which starts with the higher velocity retains that velocity at any rate over what may be considered normal fighting distances, and so gives over these distances a flatter trajectory. It will be a shock to the advocates of breech-loaders to hear that, although in regularity of range the English gun is inferior to the Belgian, it is "a little superior in accuracy." It is true that the Belgian results are average results obtained at the Belgian Polygon, while the English results are culled from special trials; but when every allowance is made on this account, it leaves the guns practically equal in respect of accuracy, and both quite accurate enough for all the ordinary requirements of field warfare. It is here stated that English officers urge, "not without reason, that in war their object is not to make a hole in a target, but that a projectile like theirs, with a flatter trajectory and higher velocity than the Prussian" (or Belgian, for it is the same thing), "will be more destructive." This is a view which we have repeatedly contended. Where the projectile is intended—like our shrapnel—to break up from 20 to 50 yards short of the enemy, and to continue its flight in a conical shower of bullets, it cannot possibly matter whether the "mean reduced deflection" at 1,500 yards is one yard or two, or even half a dozen. The elements of success under these circumstances are hard hitting and level shooting; and these, as we have seen, it is admitted by Baron Berge, our field-guns possess in a pre-eminent degree. The merits of the Boxer-Shrapnel are fully conceded in this report; and the case in loading the English is declared to be entirely satisfactory. Here, again, the advocates of breech-loading will be distressed to find an impartial judge pronouncing decidedly in favour of the muzzle-loader. Such difficulties as may occur in the service of the English gun "do not," says Baron Berge, "approach the difficulties of the service of the Prussian and Belgian guns, and the care they demand." The merits of the English weapon are, it is true, well known to English artillerists, and need no certificate from foreign officers; but it is the fashion on the part of dilettante artillerists and "special correspondents," animated with Prussian prejudices, to indulge in lavish praises of rival systems of artillery at the expense of our own. Such criticism, it will be seen, is emphatically contradicted by the independent observation of Baron Berge; and although for certain purposes, as for the use of horse artillery, our 9-pounder gun of 8 cwt. may be somewhat heavy, and although it would probably throw a 12-lb. projectile with even greater general effect than it now throws its 9-lb. projectile, it may be safely stated that for a piece of this calibre it is unrivalled by any gun as yet admitted into the artilleries of foreign Powers; many English official reports have already borne ample testimony to this fact. To these reports it is gratifying to be able to add the impartial and disinterested opinion of a foreign artillerist—an opinion which finds practical expression in his recommendation that the French field artillery should henceforth be armed with muzzle-loading guns rifled on the "Woolwich" system.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES,

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates."

Price Rs. 14 per cwt., securely packed in Boxes containing 1 cwt. each.

Agents, Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, of whom all further particulars and testimonials can be obtained.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES. WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT.....Rs.	22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT. ,,	25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever..... ,,	25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar..... ,,	35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to..... ,,	300
OFFICE CLOCKS ..... ,,	25
MARBLE CLOCKS .....from Rs. 50 to ,,	1,200
MUSICAL BOXES .....from Rs. 13 to ,,	600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK; J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at TWO AND HALF PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to SIX months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICES.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive tr